



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 12den MAART, 1825.

N. 10

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. L. F.

Den 18den February 1825.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Zal tegens het einde der aanstaande Maand vertrekken

HET SNEL ZEILEND GEKOPERD

Fregat Schip

SARA MARIA,

Kapitein P. BOSTYN.



Voor Vracht of Passagie zynde by zonder weingerigt te vervoering van Passagiers, vervoer men zich ten Kantore van

J. W. G. JUTTING.

February 25, 1825.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing brig

GENERAL JACKSON,

R. SHIELDS, Master.



Will sail shortly. For Passage only, having fine accommodations apply at the Store of

J. DE SOLA & SON.

The Public is hereby cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel as no debts of their contracting will be paid by Master or Consignees.

February 25, 1825.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing brig

VENUS,

J. R. MASON, Master.



Will sail shortly. For Passage only, having fine accommodations apply at the Store of

J. DE SOLA & SON.

The Public is hereby cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel as no debts of their contracting will be paid by Master or Consignees.

OPROEPING

DE Reod Fiscaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, roept by deze op, elk en een ieder, dewelke eenige actie of presentie zoude vermeenen te hebben, of te moeke maken op het prevent van de verkoop van zekere Bark, dewelke zonder volk op den 27sten February II. aan dit Eiland by de plantagie de Fuik is komen aandryven; en van daar binnen deze haven gebragt, om uiterlyk voor den 1sten July aanstaande zich ter Fiscaal met hunne reames te komen aanmelden, zullende na verloop van deze termyn, omtrent gezegde prevent zoodanig worden gedisponeerd als Regeers zal behooren.

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER

Raad Fiscaal

Fiscaal, den 9den Maart 1825.

ADVERTENCIA.

El Consejero Fiscal de Curacao y adyacentes Islas, convoca por esta, a todos que lo que pretendan tener reclamaciones contra el producido de la venta de cierta Balandra que se arribo sin tripulacion el 27 de Febrero pasado a esta Isla en frente de la hacienda Fuik de cuyo punto ha sido conducido en este puerto, de dirigirse a la Oficina del Fiscalato con sus pretenciones antes del 1 de Julio, pues que pasado este termino, se dispondrá de dicho producido, como en justicia haya lugar.

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER,

Consejero Fiscal.

Fiscalato, 9 de Marzo de 1825.

Traducido por mi,

I. J. RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER, Jr.

Tr. é Int. Inter. del Gob.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Councillor Fiscal of this Island and its Dependencies summoneth hereby all those who pretend to have any claim on the proceeds of the sale of certain Sloop drifted on this Island and without crew on the 27th February last, opposite the plantation Fuik, whence she was conducted into this harbor, to present them selves with their claims at the Fiscal's Office, on or before the 1st July, after which period the said proceeds shall be disposed of, according to law.

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER,

Councillor Fiscal.

Fiscal's Office, 9th March 1825.

Translated by me,

I. J. RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER, Jr.

Gov. Tr. & Int. ad interim.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 11den Maart 1825

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welgeden Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 24 oncen voor een Resal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pæne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 4den Maart 1825.

DE ondergeteekende Bestuurder van de Israëlitische gemeente alhier als Gemagtigd van de Weduwe van wylen DAVID HIS QUIVA LOPEZ HENRIQUEZ, adverteert omits deze, dat zy van voornemen zyn het Huisstaande en gelegen in de Willemstad alhier in de Kuiper Straat, No. 248 en van hunne constituenta toebehoorende, uit de hand te verkoopen; de koper of koopers die zich daartoe binnen den tyd van Zes Weken van heden af te rekenen moete opdoen, zullende de faculteit genieten van Twee Derde der Koopschat op Hypotheek te kunnen behouden.

JACOB DE JEOS NAAR.

MENGELINGEN.

Vervolg van No 4.

Sedert het vertrek van Cassart in het jaar 1713 tot de aankomst der Guadalupeanen in 1809 en dus gedurende het tydverloop van byna een eeuw heeft Curaçao niet meer door vyandelyke aanvallen behoeven te lyden; de hoofdgebeurtenissen in dit tydperk op dit eiland voor gevallen zyn: eene burgerwist tusschen den scheepskapt. Ernst de Peterson en den commissaris Luls, en de onlusten die hierdoor veroorzaakt werden in het jaar 1740; de opstand der negers tusschen in het jaar 1752 die zich echter alleen maar uitstrecte tot die van den stam der Aminas, welke kortstondig was en met het straffen der schuldigen eindigde; het springen van het fregat Alphen in 1778, en den opstand der negers in het wester district in 1795.

Het verhaal van het ongeluk het fregat Alphen overkomen, zullen wy een weinig uitgebreiden:

Dit fregat hetwelke 36 stukken geschut voerde en door Van der Feltz gekommandeerd werd, was den 4den Augustus in het jaar 1778 te Curaçao aangekomen en lag geschermd tusschen de kleine en groote klip, zynde de kabel van dezelfde voorsteeven aan de Duc d'Aiba (eene gemetselde steenen cylinder waaraan de vaartuigen vast gemaakt worden) aan wal gehonden; naast hetzelfde lag eene Engelsche koper, en twee scheeps langens verder het oorlogschip van den Schoutbynacht Van Byland, nog een weinig verder vijf groote koopvaardyschepen en verscheidene kleinere vaartuigen — Het was den 15den Sept. 1778 'smorgens omtrent acht ure toen men eene kleine uitbarsting hoorde die oogenblyklyk daarop door eene alerverschrikkelyste slag gevoeld werd welke alle gebouwen deed schudden. By de uitbarsting scheen de gansche haven in lichte laaije vlam te staan welke door eene dikke rook en damp vervangen werd, boven welke men de stukken van het schip en van mensche yke lichamen door de lucht zag vliegen. Het water in de haven rees tien voeten boven peil, stoufde over de oevers heen en vloedde zelfs binnen de poort van het Fort. De braken houts en yzer die door de verbazende kracht van het losbarstend buskruit in de hoogte waren geworpen, stortten weldra neder ginds en herwaards op de huizen en in de straten, en de hoofden, armen, beenen en rompen van mensche yke lichamen die onder de fragmenten van het schip verstonnen lagen leverden een afgrysselyk schouwspel op; de bewoners der stad welke de slag hoorden en hunne huizen voeden schudden vlugten naar buiten, wyl zy meenden dat hunne woningen zouden instorten.

Het schynt dat de brand eerst ontstaan is in de Cartouches, welke in de voor kamer werden bewaard, en welke uitbarsting de eerste kleine slag veroorzaakten, en waardoor de kruidkamer in brand gestoken werd. De kracht van de uitbarsting had eene oostelyke rigting en de voortgestuwde lichamen gingen meestal boogsgewyze over de huizen aan de klip henen en vielen op Scharloeder; van hier dat de aanlandende huizen niet veel beschadigd werden vallende slechts de boegpriest op de gallery van het eerste huis, die deze gallery deed instorten. De Engelsche koper, gevoerd door kapitein Carter, welke los

naast aan het fregat lag, zonk terstond; de opgezette zee sloeg met eene vreeselyke kracht tegen de zwart schepen aan die nauwelyks op hunne ankers bleven, de lichtere vaartuigen werden van de ankers afgeslagen en op de klippen en werven gemeten, waar eenige verpletterd werden, terwyl andere zonken; velen der matrozen dezer vaartuigen sprongen in zee, wyl zy meenden dat het kruid hunner eigene schepen losharotte. By dit ongeluk verloren 205 personen van het scheepsvolk hun leven, waaronder de kapitein en de meeste officieren; behalve deze lieden kwamen nog eenige negers en negrienen om, die aan boord waren of in postjes in de nabylid van het fregat. De uitbarsting had plaats op het oogenblik dat al de menschen tusschen deks waren om te schaften, welke omstandigheid oorzaak was dat byna alle lyken die men vond verminkt waren; het lyk van den kok werd gevonden op het dek van een huis aan de Oerzyde met de potlepel in de hand gekneeld. De kapitein was op dit noodlottige tydstip in de kajuit en liet zich kappen, wyl hy des avonds te voren den gouverneur beloofd had om den volgende morgen by hem te komen. De kajuit en een gedeelte van het achter schip scheurde zich by de uitbarsting van het overige gedeelte los en zonk oogenblyklyk.

De luitenant wiens beurt het geweest was om met de boot naar Brakke Smit te gaan om versch water te halen had daar niet veel zinnig, hy verzocht een adelborst om dezen taak voor hem te vervullen, die dit uit beschouwdheid hoewel met tegenzin aannam; nauwelyks had de boot het schip verlaten of de uitbarsting greep plaats, waardoor die adelborst en eenige mannen die in de boot waren behouden bleven. Behalve deze zyn de hofmeester en een jongen, die aan wal geweest waren, om provisie te koopen en de schryver en een jongen die mit de konstapels poort gesprongen zyn en zich aan het roer vast gehouden hebben er niemand meer van de gansche eskwipagie ontkomen. Deze jongen verhaalde dan, dat hy de konstapel ma joor van boven met een brandende sigaar in de hand naar de kruid kamer zag gaan, uitroepend: "voor den donder, wy gaan allen in den Hemel ontbyten" (zynde het toen schaflyd geweest); de jongen liep dadelyk naar achter en riep den schryver toe, die in de konstapels kamer zat, "berg U secretaris, het schip vliegt op," waarop zy beiden in zee sprongen. De secretaris bleef naderhand altyd, als een mensch die in een soet was.

Tot bewys van de kracht der uitbarsting kan dienen dat zelfs eenige fragmenten van het schip op eene ver afgelegene woning de Hel genaamd, gevonden werden.

De regering droeg terstond de noodige zorg om de stukken der mensche yke ledematen en rompen te laten byeen brengen en te begraven. Twee dagen daarna ontdekte men eerst de lyken van den kapitein, den eersten en tweeden luitenant, welke boven kwamen dryven en die door het garnizoen met krygscer ter aarde werden besteld.

Turksche nauwgezetheid in de uitoefening van het regt. — De Fransche minister Chateaubriand, verhaalt in zyne reis door Griekenland, dat gedurende zyn verblyf in de Mores de Pachas van die provintie met zyne troepen een vyftigtal roovers vervolgd; deze laatste namen de vlucht in eed Grieksch dorp en verborgen zich in de huizen en schuren; daar het nu veel tyds zou vereischt hebben om de roovers van de hoeren drzes dorp te onderscheiden en vooral wyl er een menyelyk onderzoek zou noodig geweest zyn om te weten wie roover of geen roover was, te meer daar reeds eenige der brutaalste dezer bood doeners sommige arme boeren kikkels gevat hadden en die als de ware roovers van den Pacha hadden uitgeleverd, zoo gaf de Pacha zyne troepen bevel om het dorp te omsingelen en maar alles dood te slaan, wyl de roover hetzelfde was, roover of boer, schiedig of onschuldig; want, zeide hy, den kon het niet missen of het gansche roover rot wordt uitgeleverd. Dit geschiedde ook; de Turken sloegen alles dood wat meer in het dorp woonde en lieden er roeiden zy, wel is waar het gebied die tot nu toe, maar vele honderd arme onschuldige Grieksche boeren verloren toegelyks het leven. Hoe is het mogelijk dat de Grieken tegen zulk een vaderslyk gouvernement gerevoltaerd hebben? Hoe was het manifest van de vorsten van het Heilige Verbond te Verona uitgeroerdigd, dat den Turkschen opstod de grootste en onbegrijpelyke misdad noemt die er immer gepleegd is geworden?

schappy over het land te deelen. De gevangenen zijn zoo vol, dat men overal voor nieuwe kerkers moet zorgen. Deze zijn thans niet alleen met aanhangers der konstitutie opgevuld, maar ook met vele der zondaigen, die zich steeds als warme voorstanders van het oude stelsel hebben doen kennen en zelfs de tegenomwenteling hebben helpen bevorderen. Overal heerscht ruw geweld; de bevelen der regering worden alleen dan opgevolgd, als zy met het gevoelen van het gepeupel overeenstemmen; zoo dat de vreedelievende burgers zich werkelijk over de tegenwoordigheid der vyanden [Franschen] verheugen, dewyl waar deze zy, nog eenige orde in echt genomen wordt.— Daarby is de armoede van alle standen, behalve die der geestelykheid, die het hare vast houdt, boven alle beschryving groot; die vlogten kan, vlugt; en neemt mede alles wat hy maar eenigzins van het zyne kan redden; die genen, welke blyven moeten, verbergen wat zy nog hebben.”

Dit was nagenoeg het tafereel, betwèlk de jonge Spaansche, met tranen in de oogen en met een gevoel en welsprekenheid verhaalde. Die ik in deze mededeeling op verre na niet kan nabootsen. Het schynt ongegrond, dat men de geslachte Spanjaarden van Gibraltar weggezonden heeft; of hunne gevangenneming te Tanger gegrond is of niet, weet men nog niet zeker. De meesten der in deze beide steden zich bevindende Spanjaarden zouden alleen daar gebleven zijn, wyl het hun een geld ontbreekt om naar Engeland overtesteken. Men spreekt hier van eene nieuwe leening voor Spanje, niemand echter slaat er geloof aan, en ik geloof niet, dat men er veel zal vinden, die zich daarmede willen laten.— *Uit een Arnhemsche Kourant.*

CHILI.

Men heeft berigten van Chili over de Vereenigde Staten ont-angen, welke bevelen de tyding der reformatie welke door het nieuwe gouvernement gedaan is. De bisschop en drie priesters, die verdacht waren antiliberalen te zyn, zyn uit de hoofdstad verbannen geworden; alle dominikane monnikken hebben orders ontvangen om priesters te worden; het getal feestdagen is gebragt op slechts elf, uitgezonderd de zondagen; en alle publieke processien zyn afgeschaft, behalve die van den Heiligen Geest. Het is teffens het voornemen van het gouvernement, om hierhy niet te blyven berusten; maar om andere heilzame verordeningen te maken, welke tegen het bygeloof en de dwepery kunnen werken, byzonderlyk tegen die, welke den voorspoed van het land ondermynen. Alle deze inrigtingen zullen ter goedkeuring van het kongres voorgelegd worden.— *Uit El Colombiano.*

BOGOTA.

CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA, IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT, TO THE CONGRESS OF 1825.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

This is the precise day appointed by our constitution, for the assembly of the Representatives of the Republic, in order that they may exert themselves for the happiness and prosperity of their constituents. If in the two former sessions, congress assembled at a later period than is provided for by the constitution, owing to causes which are inherent in infant societies, (although the enemies of the Republic have affected to overlook them,) the present assembly will convince them, that with the progress of time, we approach nearer to the exact observance of constitutional principles. I must congratulate Colombia and yourselves on an event which gives stability to the political system, and hopes of the most happy result: from the present session. It is with the greatest pleasure that the executive is about to fulfil its duty, and contribute to this favourable issue, by giving you an accurate idea of the state of the affairs of the Republic, in the various branches of its administration.

The government of his catholic majesty, far from abandoning its former pretensions, to the sovereignty of these countries, as justice, experience, and the ruin of the Spanish nation would counsel, still labours to advance its hostile views, without affording the slightest hope of reconciliation. The executive has reason to think that the cabinet of Madrid is well aware of a conciliatory disposition on our part, and of our desire to terminate a war, which during fifteen years has involved both nations in so many evils. The earnestness however with which the executive has sought peace with Spain, on the basis of independence has not caused its vigilance to slumber. Congress may be assured that our means of defence are at the present moment abundant, and that any enterprise on the part of Spain against the Republic, will only serve to add lustre to our arms, and to increase the humiliations of Spain.

Our relations with the American government consist on a footing of friendship and good understanding, becoming states sustaining a common cause. The services and supplies which

we have rendered to Peru, have so materially altered the situation of that country, that no doubt can exist of its acquiring liberty and independence. The liberator and president of Colombia has displayed on this occasion, even more than on former ones, those virtues which are peculiar to illustrious men, and to which the Colombian Republic owes its existence.— Surrounded with difficulties almost insurmountable; obliged to contend with enemies who to numerical superiority, united the confidence inspired by victory; fettered by disasters brought on by rashness, weakness, and perfidy; doubtful of receiving in time the fresh succours which the congress had so promptly decreed, the liberator has triumphed over all these obstacles, and aided by the patriotism of those Peruvians who remained faithful to their duty, and by the valor of the united army, has liberated an important part of the vast territory previously possessed by the Spanish troops, after inflicting on them a severe humiliation in Junin. The executive has every hope that the auxiliaries which left Panama for Peru October, have arrived at an opportune moment, and that by extending the scene of operations, they will consolidate the advantages already gained, accelerate the day of Peruvian liberty, and irrevocably fix the destiny of South America. This new glory was reserved for Colombia, and for on the satisfaction of having contributed thereto by all the means in your power, and more especially by having permitted the liberator to leave the territories of the Republic. In conformity with the resolution of the legislature, I have not ratified the convention respecting territorial limits entered into between Colombia and Peru. Notwithstanding the importance of this measure, the executive has obtained from renewing the negotiations, under an impression that we ought to give an example of good faith and generosity, by suspending all discussion thereon, whilst the Peruvian Republic be occupied by the troops of Colombia.

The Republic of Mexico has just given a terrible lesson to usurpers of the rights of the people. General Iturbide violated the law which banished him, and landed on the Mexican territory under circumstances which alarmed the government. He was declared a traitor deserving death by act of congress, and the penalty was inflicted without opposition. It seems evident that the Mexican government has by this measure, made an important stride toward stability and prosperity. Recent intelligence from that part of America, states that the most energetic and extraordinary measures are taken to defend its independence against the views of Spain, and to compel those towns that disregard the pact of union, to return to their duty.

The provinces of Guatemala continue to preserve unmolested, the sovereignty into which they spontaneously elected themselves. An accredited minister from that government to the Republic, is now residing in our capital. A favorable opportunity therefore presents itself of settling points of great interest. The establishment of limits between Colombia and Guatemala is imperiously called for, in consequence of certain foreigners pretending to a right to the coast of Mosquito, and in as much as the interior boundary line between the countries is not ascertained. The executive, in strict compliance with the law of the 12th of July of the year 1821, has declared that that part of the Atlantic coast which extends from Cape Gracias à Dios to the river Chagres, belongs to the Republic, and that all colonization made therein without the sanction of the government and laws of Colombia, is null and void. I submit this decree to your judgment, as well the arguments I have adduced in defence of the integrity of the territory of the Republic, and its rights, and in order to frustrate the views of our enemies.

The agitated state of the Brazilian empire has not yet enabled us to form relations of friendship and good understanding with that government, with which we have likewise to arrange questions regarding territorial limits. We are assured of the good disposition of the emperor towards Colombia; and on our part we have avoided all cause of complaint and dissension. When the moment shall arrive for negotiating with the Brazilian government, the executive will not fail to observe that frankness and good faith, which form the basis of its principles, by conforming to the last territorial treaty made between Spain and Portugal, in Madrid in 1777.

With the United States we maintain the most friendly and cordial relations. The treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce celebrated by the Executive with these States, through the medium of duly authorized plenipotentiaries, will be forthwith laid before you. The principles which we have therein adopted, are so commendable in their nature, as to render all enlogium superfluous. Never has the government of Colombia appeared more attached to that spirit of civilization and humanity which ought to distinguish the governments of free people, than in this treaty. Colombia will have the landable pride of having been the first among the states of ancient Spanish America, to appear before the world united by public treaties with the most favored nation of liberty. You will also examine the convention entered into with these states, for the purpose of putting an end to the horrible traffic in negroes of Africa. Our laws have already forbidden this execrable traffic, and the executive has formed its conduct on their basis. The law of the 21st of July of the year 11, has forbidden the introduction of slaves, and the provisional cruising ordinances, condemn as lawful prizes, all ves-

sels trading in African negroes, that may be captured in the waters within the jurisdiction of the Republic; but no penalty being awarded for the violation of this law, and it being a justice due to the human race to modify our cruising laws, the executive thinks that these objects have been obtained by our convention with the United States.

To convey a correct idea of our relations with Europe, I deem it incumbent on me to deal frankly, by entering on a detail which will give you this information, and at the same time demonstrate to the world the political principles of the government of Colombia. The commissioners of his Britannic majesty in this capital, requested that the executive would issue the *exequatur* necessary for the recognition of the consuls sent by the king to some of our ports. As no commissions accompanied this application, as is usual and customary, the executive was under the painful necessity of deferring the *exequatur* until these commissions should be duly presented by the several parties, relying on their being framed in the terms usual amongst nations. As soon as the person on whom the title of consul general had been conferred, arrived in this capital, he presented his commission, assuring the executive at the same time, that the commissions of the consuls of La Guayra, Maracaybo, Carthagena, and Panama, were conceived in the same terms. The commission makes mention of the Provinces of Colombia, instead of the Republic of Colombia, by which latter title it was determined by our fundamental law that this country should be known since the year 1819; and the consuls therein accredited to the authorities that might happen to be established, instead of being accredited to the executive power, or president of the Republic, as they ought to have been, agreeably to the principles of public right, to our constitution, and to the conduct observed by the United States. The executive considered these errors as a necessary consequence of that state of ambiguity and practical difficulties, in which the English government found itself placed in treating of the recognition of the independence of Colombia as was stated to parliament by the ministers of his Britannic majesty's government: for in reality it would have been a manifest contradiction, to have accredited consuls to the ports of Colombia in the usual terms, and as the rights of nations demand, without recognizing the independence and existence of the government from which it sought the admission of these officers. The executive did not hesitate in adopting the line of conduct most conformable with the dignity of the Republic, and serviceable to the interests of the British nation. Placed in the painful situation of deceiving the Republic by illegally recognizing as duly accredited consuls, persons who did not come recommended to the government of Colombia, and who did not appear destined for the ports of the Republic, I did not hesitate to refuse the *exequatur* to their nominations, and caused to be explained to the commissioners of his Britannic majesty, the powerful motives I had for adopting this resolution, assuring them at the same time, that in order to give fresh proof of friendship and good will towards the British government and people, I would permit the persons appointed to these consulships, to protect the commerce and interests of English subjects in the capacity of agents for the protection of sailors and commerce. The commissioners accepted these terms with pleasure, without refuting the strong arguments on which my denial of the *exequatur* was grounded. If the congress will call to mind, that in my former Message, I pledged myself that in the course of the negotiation about to be opened with the commissioners of his Britannic majesty, I would not lose sight of the dignity of the government, and the interests of the Colombian people, it will perceive by the present statement that I have strictly redeemed my pledge. Public right does not recognize the admission of consuls as a bounden duty from one nation to another. The obligation so to admit them, arises solely from treaties or conventions celebrated between the parties, or from a state of peace and friendship between nations whose independence is reciprocally admitted. This principle, which the English government itself has lately observed towards the consul general of Buenos Ayres in London, would have authorized the executive to withhold the *exequatur*, even had the commissions of the consuls been addressed to the Republic and government of Colombia. Since this occurrence, nothing has transpired in furtherance of the recognition of our independence. The government of His Britannic Majesty makes this event to depend on circumstances peculiar to the interests of Great Britain, and on the nature of the information it may receive from its respective commissioners. But if the government of His Britannic Majesty be guided by the feeling of the English nation, and that the information given respecting the state of Colombia, be dictated by justice and impartiality, we may presume that this important decision on the part of the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is at hand.

(To be continued.)

TE KOOP

Op het Drukkery Kantoor. Almanak voor dit Jaar, Schagten, Road en Zwart Lak en Ouwels.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 30th ult. Under date of Warsaw, Dec. 12. it is stated that the municipal government has issued an ordinance, prohibiting all Jews, native or foreign, from settling in the capital. Every Jew that visits it must obtain a license, for which twenty polish groats are to be paid.

The most interesting fact current this afternoon is contained in letters from Smyrna, received by the French mail. They state distinctly, that a ship had arrived there, bringing authentic intelligence that the Pacha of Syria, availing himself of the present harassed and weakened condition of the Ottoman empire, had raised the standard of rebellion, and had taken the field with a very considerable force, after having driven away or killed all the Turkish authorities. Further particulars are promised by next mail, as time only had been allowed before the departure of that by which these letters were transmitted, to ascertain the bare fact.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, February 23.

We publish more at length this day, the article from the London Courier of the 6th of January, which furnished our Extraordinary Gazette of Saturday.—We therein confined ourselves to the announcement of the strict fact of the recognition of Colombia by Great Britain, the remainder of the article being merely argumentative, although recapitulating with considerable force, the arguments so often adduced for no longer delaying this recognition.

It has caused surprise that the recognition of our independence has not been ushered in by some state document, setting forth to the world its cause and extent: indeed there are those who deem it incomplete and unsatisfactory without this ceremony. But we must be allowed to think that the nomination of duly accredited British ministers, to form a treaty of friendship and commerce between the Republic of Colombia, and the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the official notification of this measure to all the courts of Europe, and to the British Parliament, should be a source of the liveliest satisfaction to us; and that a more ample and irrevocable acknowledgment of our independence of Spain and all other countries, is recorded thereby, than mere parchment declarations could effect.

Those who seek from England a more lawyerlike proceeding, mistake the term recognition as applicable to a neutral state. Such a recognition belongs more properly to Spain, as being a renunciation of sovereignty,—a formal surrender of that authority she once held. In this sense indeed, a solemn declaration of recognition is important; basing for its object, the security of the country recognized, and the renunciation of a legal pretension. But the recognition of a neutral state like England, consists in that practical policy which she has adopted—in simply treating us as independent, and establishing with us such relations as intercourse as she maintains with other governments; dealing with us in short, as commonwealths entitled to admission into the society of civilized states. This is the only result we could have anticipated from the recognition of foreign states; and this is what England has done to the very letter, by sending and receiving diplomatic agents. There can be no doubt for instance, that Mr. Hurtado is at this moment received at the court of St. James's, as the accredited minister of Colombia.

When in 1591, the Powers of Europe had determined on recognizing the separation of the Netherlands from Spain, the act of recognition was limited to sending ministers to the Hague, and receiving those of the United Provinces.—When in 1640 Portugal resisted the sovereignty of Spain, and seated the duke of Braganza on the throne, Charles the 1st of England, in recognizing that country in the year following, adopted no other formality than entering into a treaty of alliance with John the 4th. When this very Charles lost his crown and life, and the commonwealth of England was established under Cromwell, no other recognition of the new government by foreign states was made or demanded, than the formation of similar treaties. To come nearer our own days—the diplomatic relations established by France with America as an independent nation in 1778, were not preceded by any formal declaration of the independence of those states: nay, when England herself renounced all control over them, and recognized them as an independent people, no manifesto of such renunciation was given to the world: a treaty of alliance and commerce alone marked that conclusive event. "In that alone," to use the phrase of the *Courier*, "consisted the act of recognition."

HAYTI.

Private advices received from Paris mention a circumstance of peculiar interest, should the statement prove correct. It is affirmed that the French government has not only renewed the negotiations with Hayti, but that they are on the eve of making a formal renunciation of all the claims of the crown of France to the island—in consideration of the sum of one hundred millions of francs, which are to be

disbursed amongst the original proprietors and landholders at the time of its separation from France. The occupation of two of the strongest forts in Hayti, as a guarantee for the payment of this sum, at first insisted upon by the French government, and which was stated to be the only cause of the negotiations being suspended, is now reported to be removed, France agreeing to withdraw that part of the convention.—*New Times of London, Dec 15.*

A simple but true relation of the arrival of Iturbide at Mexico, and of the motives which brought him from Europe.

"Iturbide was called to London by many powerful reasons, and by the most important to the Mexican nation, believing that his presence was the only means of uniting the many divided opinions, and of organizing an army which could oppose the invasion which Spain would probably attempt as soon as Ferdinand VII. should be re-established in the plenitude of his power by the assistance of France and other nations. Iturbide was of this opinion, in relation to the expected invasion, and was desirous of assisting his country, even at the sacrifice of all that was dear to him: He did not hesitate a moment. He sent for his family then at Leghorn, and in the mean time busied himself in making the necessary preparation for his voyage, such as procuring a vessel, borrowing money, seeking for a fit person to conduct him to Mexico, and other arrangements.

"As soon as his family arrived, he placed his six eldest sons at proper schools, and with his wife, his two youngest sons, two chaplains, a nephew, two strangers (one of whom had before been in his service in Mexico), and four servants, he embarked at ——— in the brig Spring, on the 11th of May last.

"On the 12th of July he arrived off the Bar of Soto la Marina, and was ignorant of the last determination of the Mexican government respecting him, or in what light a communication had been received, addressed by him from London, under date of the 13th of February, to the Mexican congress, offering his services as a simple military man, should the nation deem them useful; and that, for the furtherance of this object, he had departed from Italy in the month of November, 1823. He accordingly caused lieutenant and colonel Beneski to go to Soto la Marina and obtain information, charging him particularly to ascertain if general Don Felipe de la Garra was in that province, as he had left him at his departure. This general was the first who, while Iturbide was emperor in Mexico, proclaimed the Republic in the province of Santander; but, the troops having marched against him he abandoned those who had followed him, and presented himself to Iturbide, who pardoned him, spared his life, and reinstated him in his honours and employ.—For this generous action, no doubt, Iturbide thought that Garra would be grateful, and protect his landing and subsequent operations.—But no, he acted a different part.

"Beneski returned on the morning of the 15th, without having discovered how much Iturbide was in danger, but bringing favourable information to Iturbide, which added to the knowledge that Garra commanded in that quarter, made him determine to land the same evening, being attended only by this stranger. He instructed the other persons who remained on board, attached to him, to hold themselves in readiness to follow as soon as they should be ordered to do so. They proceeded for the first town, where they were to take horses, and Beneski set about procuring them. Iturbide remained in the boat near the river-side, with his face covered to his nose with his handkerchief, a disguise which he used, because he wished to present himself before Garra by surprise, and until then not to be recognized. This circumstance, however, called the attention of the people, who were struck with his appearance, and among those who drew near to see him was a merchant of Durango, who knew him, and recognized him as he mounted on horse back. He immediately informed the Alcaide, who sent four soldiers who followed Iturbide to a small town called Los Arroyos, where he intended to pass the day, and proceeded by night to Soto la Marina. The soldiers remained quiet and said nothing in his presence. Several communications as to what was going on had been sent to Garra, and in the evening of the 16th the general (Garra), with two adjutants and eight soldiers, arrived at the place where Iturbide was. They embraced each other, and after a secret conference they all set out for the town of Soto la Marina, where they arrived on the morning of the 17th; Iturbide and Beneski were immediately put in prison, and at twelve o'clock that day one of Garra's adjutants came and announced to them the sentence of death, agreeably to the decree of proscription which congress passed the very day that they received and read his exposition of 13th of February. He informed them that at three o'clock that afternoon it would be executed. Iturbide requested that three days should be allowed him, to arrange his family and other concerns; notwithstanding that, before he left the brig, he had made some dispositions, in the event of his dying before he could join his friends.

"As Garra wished to save Iturbide's life he set forth, that the law which condemned him to death ought not to attend him, if he were ignorant of its existence, and therefore ordered that they should set off for Padilla, where the na-

tional congress was assembled, confiding that this circumstance would be taken into consideration. They, therefore, set out with an escort of about 100 militia (there being no regular troops there) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and without stopping they travelled until the morning of the 18th, during which time Iturbide and Garra had frequent and long conferences, the object of which no doubt was that Garra should call a meeting of the officers, put them under the command of Iturbide, and make a strong harangue to the troops, exhorting them to follow the only person who could save the country, and make them happy. They all agreed to this, and Garra returned to Soto la Marina with the intention of making the necessary arrangements for the new operations. But on his arrival there he received letters from the inhabitants, complaining of and disapproving his conduct, which determined him to return immediately to the place where Iturbide was.

"Iturbide had proceeded towards Padilla, and on his approach to that city sent an officer to the President of the congress, begging him to call a meeting of that body, and soliciting him, in the name of his country, to listen to the powerful reasons which had induced him to return to Mexico, assuring him of his determination to obey the will of the nation without any restriction whatsoever.

"While waiting for an answer to this communication, Garra approached him, and said it would only be necessary for him to enter as a prisoner until he could speak to the congress. To this Iturbide consented, and at eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th they entered Padilla. He there was put under a guard of twenty men and an officer, and conducted to one of the first houses of the town. Garra went to the congress, there were assembled the seven voters who then composed that body. He dwelt with much force on the reasons which ought to save Iturbide—stating, as the principal one, that on coming ashore he knew nothing of the decree, which was the only one against him, and that he ought to be allowed to embark again with his family, under the obligation of not returning to the territory of the Republic. But this body, composed of men not the most enlightened and only lately placed in such high stations, being desirous, like Eros, to hand their names down to posterity, would give no other decision but that he must die agreeably to the act of congress; and this they resolved without being able to answer the powerful arguments of Garra.

"Obstinate, and determined not to listen to reason, they imperiously ordered Garra to have him shot the same afternoon, and he retired to give the necessary orders.

"While Garra was addressing congress, Iturbide was busy in writing a third exposition to the General Congress of Mexico, in which he recapitulated the many services he had rendered the nation, since he had proclaimed independence at Yguala, with a long examination of his public conduct, in which he could not perceive what atrocious crime he could have committed to deserve the punishment of death.—This memorial was not sent to congress. At five o'clock in the afternoon the sentence of death was intimated to Iturbide for the second time, and that it would be executed (as it really was) at six o'clock or after sunset.

"To put this sentence in execution, the hundred men from Soto la Marina, and about fifty more who were in Padilla, were formed on the public place, and a piquet of twenty men, under an adjutant, conducted Iturbide to the place of execution. As he was taken from the house where he was confined, he requested that he might be permitted to be seen by the people, and he appeared to look eagerly around him.—He asked how many were to fire at him, and, being informed four, said they were few, and requested that three more might be added.

"He then asked for the place where he was to be shot. There were no preparations, and he went to the spot, asked for a handkerchief, and bound his eyes himself. They next proceeded to tie his hands, but this he at first resisted, until being informed that compliance would be enforced, if he did not willingly grant it, he then permitted himself to be bound, and proceed to the place of execution. There, addressing himself to the soldiers, he spoke thus—"Mexicans, at the very moment of dying I recommend to you to love your country and to observe our holy religion; these will conduct you to glory. I die for having come to help you, and I die happy because I die among you. I die with honour, and not as a traitor. That stain will not rest upon my sons and their descendants. I am no traitor. Be subordinate and obedient to your chiefs in executing what they and God may command. I do not say this from vanity, for I am far from being vain." Having said this, he knelt down, and raising his voice, he said, "I pardon all my enemies with all my heart." He had hardly uttered these words, when the soldiers taking aim discharged their muskets, and Iturbide died. His body was then conveyed to the same house where he had been detained and on the 20th buried in an uncovered church, even without the ceremony of a coffin, as is customary.

"His wife and those who accompanied him have been for ever expelled from the territory of the Republic. A pension of 5000 dollars have been granted to the first, and she has come to the United States of North America, from whence she intends shortly to go to Colombia, where she is to enjoy her pension."